

surficial aquifer. Once breached, groundwater rises and persists, which appears consistent with what is shown.

D) Hydrological and Environmental Risk

- Conditions are consistent with a **very shallow water table (~2–4 ft)** and minimal confining material—mirroring the 2025 borings.
- Excavation in such areas creates direct pathways for **fuel, hydraulic fluid, and sediment** to enter groundwater feeding **Crystal River and Kings Bay (OFS)**.
- Heavy equipment is not designed for immersion; even small leaks can contaminate significant volumes of groundwater.

Conclusion: This incident further indicates that the aquifer is extremely close to the surface and the area is unsuitable for deep excavation or borrow-pit mining. It underscores the need to publicly release all agency inspection notes, photos, authorizations, and any groundwater testing conducted in response.

VI. Accountability and Required Administrative Action

The cumulative record shows that FDOT and associated agencies materially misrepresented the environmental authorization status for Segment 3A, failed to disclose new hydrogeologic data, and advanced construction contrary to state